BOUNGS N. W. CORNER OF MASSAU AND FULTON ST

ANU-EMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING. ACADYMY OF MUSIC-Fourteenth street-Italian Open

BROADWAY THEATES. Broadway—Lund Mr Pive Sui Degs- X. L. THE FEMALE FORTY THIEVES, OR FAIRT F. L. WIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Toung BENGLER ON THE

BOWERT THEATRE, BOWERT-DEVIL'S RUXIE-B BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers atrest-JERNY LIND-THE YOUNG ACTRESS AND BLAKE, THE IRISE DIAMOND.

WALLACK'S THEATHE STOREWAY-BENT DAY-LOVE IND MUSICE - OUR FOR A ROLIDAY.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES, Broadway-KAREL BROADWAY VARIETIES, 472 Broadway-Ten Maiad

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway-Breiserian Min BMPIRE HALL, 596 Broadway-Tableaus by the Chie

BURBELDORP GALLERY, 607 Broadway-Valuable AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ASSEMBLY ROOMS, STORDWAY-GRAND SECRED

Bew York, Sunday, May 18, 1856.

The News

Our species correspondent at Washington states that the report of Mr. Crampton's dismissal is premature. It had been determined on, and Mr. C. wa to have been officially notified yesterday, but the President was informed by the French Einister that a British express messenger had arrived with a reply to Secretary Marcy's demand, and the subject was laid over till Monday, when it will again engage the attention of the Cabinet. It is understood that the British government decline recalling Mr.

The steamship Philadelphia, from Aspinwall and Havana, arrived yesterday. She sailed from Aspinwall at noon of the 6th inst., arrived at Havana morning of the 11th, and sailed from thence at noon next day. There is no news of interest from the last mentioned port. The Illinois, hence for Aspinwall, arrived at Havana on the morning of the 11th. Among the passengers by the Philadelphia we notice the names of Senor Cavalcanti, suite and family, formerly Brazilian Minister to Peru, and now Brazilian Minister to the United States; Hon-John Bigler, ex-Governor of California, brother of Benator Bigler, of Pennsylvania; and Col. Wm. V Wells, of California, the originator of the Walker expedition, and projector of the Honduras gold mining enterprise.

The first boats through with Canadian produce arrive I yesterday. They were the canal boats North Star and M. W. Botsford, of the Rome and New York line, loaded with seven thousand bushels of Canadian wheat, which came through this spring by way of Cape Vincent and the Watertown and Rome Railroad to Rome, thence by these boats to New York. This route from Canada has only one hundred and ten miles - cal navigation.

By the arrival of the bark Clara Windsor, Cant. Button, at this port, we have received advices from Port au Prince to May 2. In consequence of the great rains the place had become healthy, and the fever had entirely disappeared. The C. W. has not had a case of sickness either while lying in port or during the passage. Coffee was very scarce, and not

much to be had at any price.

Our files from Surmuda are dated to May 7. Her Britannic Majesty's ship Powerful, eighty-four guns, arrived from Havana on the 4th inst. The British brig of war Arab arrived the same day. The Royal Gazette, of the 7th inst., says :- Three whales have been taken by boats belonging to the east end of the island. We regret to hear that the potato crop, now being dug, will prove a short one. The unusually inclement winter which has just passed away committed very serious havoc among the fields of potatoes, and in some places the ground was quite denuded of the growing crop through the high winds and very chilly temperature that prevailed. Some planters will not gather one-fourth, and others not a fifth of the quantity they raised last year. The arrow root and preceding years. The Easter term of the Court of General Assizes had commenced. The Assizes invariably attract public attention, but more than usual interest was centred in the opening of the present term, from the fact that the judicial department had been entirely re-cast since the last sitting

Letters from the West India Islands have the following:—The sugar in course of manufacture at Granada proceeded with activity, but, in quantity, it would fall much under that of last year. The establishment of a government Post office at the Island of St. Thomas was meeting with much opposition on the part of the merchants and others. Governor-General Hincks and his private secretary had left Barbadoes for St. Vincent, in her Britannic Majesty's vessel Mariner. His Excellency was to go to Granada from St. Vincent, where he would await the arrival of the intercolonial steamer. The scheme of the union of the several Legislatures in the West Indies at one central spot, and the uniting of the islands under one Governor, with common civil and ecclesiastical establishments, as proposed by Sir William Colbrooke, the former Governor-General of the Windward Islands, had not met with approval by delegates recently assembled at Barbados to take the matter into consideration. The manner in which Governor-General Hincks brought the subject before the delegates was stated to be satisfactory.

According to the report of the City Inspector there were 362 deaths in the city during the past week, viz.: 68 men, 64 women, 128 boys and 102 girls, showing a decrease of 2 on the mortality of the week previous. There were 8 deaths of apoplexy, 6 of bronchitis, 6 of congestion of the lungs, 59 of consumption, 19 of inflammation of the lungs, 8 of congesof the brain, 8 of inflammation of the brain, 19 of dropsy in the head, 6 of other dropsical complaints, ease of the heart, 6 of palsy, 11 of smallpox, 6 of typhus fever, 27 of convulsions (infantile), 7 of croup, 6 of debility (infantile), 21 of scarlet fever, 3 of hooping cough, 15 of marasmus (infantile), 5 of measles, and 2 of teething. There were also 15 premature births, 29 cases of stillborn, and 10 deaths from violent causes. The following is the classifica tion of diseases:-Bones, joints, &c., 4; brain and nerves, 84; generative organs, 1; heart and blood vessels, 9; lungs, throat, &c., 109; old age, 3; skin. Ac., and eruptive fevers, 40; stillborn and premature birth, 44; stomach, bowels, and other digestive porgans, 41; uncertain seat and general fevers, 24; prinary organs, 3. The nativity table gives 240 na tives of the United States, 70 of Ireland, 26 of Ger many, 12 of England, and the balance of various European countries and British America.

The cotton market was more active vesterday and closed, if anything, with rather more buoyancy, although prices were somewhat irregular. Middling aplands were quoted at 10 c., while some holders demanded 10%c. Flour continued stiff, especially tior the better class of grades, with more doing Sales of wheat were confined to common and mid ding fair lots, at unchanged prices. Corn was plenty and heavy; sound yellow was at 56c. a 57c. and prime Southern white sold at 60c. Pork was sold in moderate lots, at \$19 a \$19 123, and in small percels at \$19 25 for mess; 1,000 bbls. sold for August delivery at \$17. Bacon, lard and cut meatwere all firm. Sugars were steady, with sales of 430 a 500 hhds. Cuba, at prices given in another column. Coffee was quiet. Freights continued firm, with a fair amount offering.

The Protocols of the Peace Conferences We publish this day all the protocule of the Paris Peace Conferences with the exception, of those which were published in our parer of the 13th inst. They will be found to contain a valuable commentary upon the treaty; and should peace last in Europe, they will necessarily become the most important document extant on its political relations and public law. With one or two exceptions the reports are not verbatim; Europe has not Jet made such progrees that all the proceed ngs of its rulers can bear the daylight; but these protocols are a step in the right direction, and are the next best thing to such a report as we should insist upon, were such a conference to meet here. The most important sitting of the conference was that of April 8th, when Walewski and Clarendon gave an exposition of the views of the maritime Powers on the general state of Europe, and more especially on the foreign occupation of Greece, Rome, and the Legations, on the wretched condition of the kingdom of Naples, and on the character of the Belgian prese. That day's work we published on Tuesday tast. Were it not for the great space occapied by the other protocols, it might be worth while to republish it again, if only to place once more on record the striking unanimity of the French, Austrian and Prussian governments with regard to the mischievous ness of a free press, and the manly stand taken singly by Lord Clarendon on its behalf.

The protocols we publish to-day mainly refer to the questions which have been discussed over and over again in the newspapers. We learn from them, however, that the Russian plenipotentiaries came to the congress prepared to make the concessions to which the treaty bears witness. No doubt the exhaustion of the empire left them no choice. There was a small fight on the cession of the southern portion of Bessarabia; but the neutralization of the Black Sea, the dismantling of the fortresses, the abandonment of the old claim of Russia to make that sea a Russian lake, the neutralization of the Aland Isles, were all concede cheerfully, and at the first demand. We also learn that though Nicolaieff is not included among the forts which the Czar consents to dismantle, as it lies for inland, Russia will cease to build there, or elsewhere on the tributaries of the Black Sea, vessels of any larger draught than those which by the convention with Turkey she is allowed to keep for the police of her coast. Count Orloff demanded permission from the Sultan for the two ship of the line now lying at Nicolaieff to sail through the Bosphorus on their way to the Baltic.

On the whole, the protocols are valuable and should be kept for reference. A careful reader will not fail to discover what sources of trouble they disclose. Under the smooth surface of the treaty, what hollowness and rotten places!

Count Walewski, opening the subject of general European politics on the part of his government, avowed that no object was dearer to France than the restoration of calm and order in Greece and Rome, so that the foreign troops now garrisoning those countries could be withdrawn; and also the reform of the government of Naples, with a view to remove a cause for revolution. Lord Clarendon advanced the ame views, and went further, both as regards Naples and the Papal States. The Austriaus would not concede anything, however; and Prussia rather sided with them. The inference from this debate, in Paris, is that the Emperor Napoleon designs to restore the empire of his uncle, and to annex Italy and other trontier countries to France. It is said that for no other reason are the French troops retained at Rome. This idea seems to prevail in Germany also: the Austrians regard Walew-*ki's invitation to them to vacate the Legations as a mere ruse, designed to pave the way for a French movement on an extensive scale. Oa menacing language of Walewski towards Belgium is regarded as the precursor of a hostile movement in that quarter. In Spain, too, the Emperor's partisans have been unusually active of late.

What attitude Great Britain would hold in the event of these filibustering schemes of her ally being realized, it is difficult to conjecture. She could hardly interpose to save the Pope or the King of Naples, after so loudly and unmistakably expressing her condemnation of the policy of both. Nor could she at bottom have any great objection to such a change in Spain as would hold out some prospect of a regular payment of the interest on the Spanish bonds. But no British Ministry could well combine with a foreign Power to put down freedom of speech in Belgium. On that point the English press, and conse quently the English people, are certain to be unanimous; and if Napoleon persists, it may cost him the alliance.

But other causes are likely to break up the programme laid down at the Conference, before then. The democrats of Europe are dissatisfied with the peace. They have made nothing by the war. They see no sincerity in the popular professions of Walewski, while they see an intensely earnest will to thwart any concessions to the people on the part of the German Powers. They are organizing democratic clubs all over Europe, just in the old style. Again the commercial fever is reach ing its height. Europe has never known such a period of frantic speculation as that which is now culminating. Every one knows where this will lead. A couple of years may witness a crisis which may rain half Europe, and a bad harvest would precipitate the political revulsion in prospect.

A BONNE BOUCHE FOR THE CINCINNATI CON VENTION.-We publish elsewhere a remarkable document, called "The Voice of the Radical Democracy of New York." At this juncture this paper is curious, and we are confident that it will be extensively read, notwithstandpg its length. Its signers—some of whom are among the leading members of the soft shell wing of the democratic party-totally ignore the platform adopted by that wing in convention at Syracuse, in January last. Our readers will remember that the softs met, adopted, not without hard words, a platform infused with the strongest Southern sentiment and endorsing the administration of Mr. Pierce. The signers of the document we publish to-day deny that this Convention represented the party feeling. They denounce Mr. Pierce, and place themselves in the same attitude with regard to the slavery question as the black republican or nigger worshipping party. This move will help the hards at Cincinnati, and carry many of the wavering softs into the ranks of the

ument, for example, cannot go any where

We see that the proceedings of the soft Con vention at Syracuse have been printed in pamphiet form and laid on the deeks of the members of Congress. This document should be got up in the same style and laid before the members. It would form a pleasant protocol to the treaty which the softs are endeavoring to negotiate with the democratic party.

The Central American Imbreglio maining War Question of the World. It is a little remarkable that so shrewd

people as our own have been quietly trans ferred from their vaunted Monroe doctrine to that of an issue with Great Britain, the most powerful of the European States, upon the construction of a treaty involving the main question, and putting us upon the defence. Within a period of five years England has negotiated berself into a plausible claim to certain colonial rights in Central America, and in pursuance of that claim has formally established a colony embracing portions of Central American territories.

The case stands, then, upon the pretension of this government to interdict and prevent European colonization on this continent, and the formal establishment by Great Britain of a colony in utter defiance of that pretension This is a fair statement, at all events, of the facts of the case; nor is it very material to in quire how such a state of things happened to be. England has firmly resolved to colonize, to occupy and to govern in Central America. This she has done and is doing, and with no other impediment in her way than such as Mr. Marcy has interposed in the shape of arguments against her legal right thus to act. The Monroe doctrine stands annulled by the act of her Majesty's government. In effecting this our great adversary has contrived to complicate matters by vasily enlarging the differences between the two governments. The enlistment affair was a happy means of effecting this end; and it stands now just where it was intended it should be-actually more prominent-a species of railing by which the main work in Central America was to be accom plished. Mr. Crampton, convicted in fact of violating our laws, is fully sustained by his government-sustained not because he was in the right, bu: because he was only obeying the instructions of his superiors. It is quite impossible that Lord Clarendon did not perceive that the conduct of his officials here would be offensive to us. It was a happy means, indeed, of getting up a collateral quarrel; and this will not be complete till Mr. Crampton shall have been dismissed. Meanwhile the work of practical colonization and actual government in Central America has been pushed forward until now her Majesty owns a governmental dependence in that region, just as firmly estab-

lished as that of Canada. Our fire has been successfully drawn upon the Crampton imbroglio. When a great purpose like that which her Majesty's ministers proposed to accomplish on this side of the water was determined upon, as an original movement without legal right, it is obvious that it was the true policy of the London Cabinet to produce just as many differences with us as could be engendered. Our interests were best promoted, and most likely to be promoted, by narrowing down the points of controversy to the naked question of right We made no claims in Central America, and with no other purpose than to let that region take care o itself, we have been adroitly jut upon the defence; and not only so, but another matter arising out of the administration of our own laws has been raised up to the dignity of a national dispute even more prominent than that of the main question itself.

It has come to this-that either Great Britain or the United States must back down. Upon ne question of enlistment there can be no longer any doubt but we shall dismiss Mr. Crampton. That will be an act offensive to the present British ministry, and it will be resented by a refusal of that government to name his successor. Diplomatic intercourse between the two nations will be suspended; but that amounts to little; and once disposed of, then we are to recede or undertake the dislodgement of the British authorities in Central America. That is the question.

The President says in his special messag that Central America has become exceedingly important to this republic, in view of our pos sessions and trade on the Pacific side of the continent. We have so stated to the government over and again. The Isthmus is important as an American highway, as a great channel of trade, and as a bond of union between our extreme West and our extreme East. It is precisely this fact which has made Great Britain so strengous to exercise power and government in Central Ameri ca. and which will induce the Palmerston ministry to adhere to its present line of policy. They will continue to colonize in that region -they will go on enlarging their colonial estates, and they will, if need be, fight for it. It has become a question of might. The diplo matic features of the case are no longer visible -it is now whether we have the means, the courage and the disposition to prevent England's determination from being carried out.

Let Mr. Crampton be dismissed-let the issue be made-let the question be tried. Mr. Buchanan, at Baltimore, said we had the largest commercial marine in the world; that our navy was only third or fourth rate. Mr. Buchanan might have added that we have a vast seabeard, great trade interests scattered all over the world; and he would have presented the case in a still stronger light had he added that the first and second rate naval Powers were greater than all the others combined. All this bears upon the Central American affair. It touches the question of might. We have good arguments, strong, convincing facts; Great Britain has a great navy, strong and powerful means of aggression. We have no national policy-no traditional ambition; England is anchored to a system of aggres sions and encroachments which have become the law of her nationality. In this spirit she has determined to attain control in Central America, and she will relinquish this determination only at the end of a war which shall prove our power on this side of the water to e equal to our pretensions.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD,-We publish some interesting information, in another part of this paper, from Texas, concerning the operations on the Texas division of the Southern Pacific Railroad. This intelligence will be particularly interesting to capitalists and speculators in this quarter interested in this pronigger worshippers. The signers of this digious enterprise.

An Interesting Denate.- We give to-day a full report of the debate in the Senate on Wednesday, in relation to the charge made against Mr. Clayton by Mr. Crampton-that Mr. Clayton bad acknowledged to the British Minister that he (Clayton) considered the Island of Rustan a dependency of the British crown. The debate gives many new facts about this subject, and we publish it that our readers may be fully posted up. We are drifting into a great deal of difficulty in relation to Central America and the Clayton-Bulwer treaty-that ismous instrument, the proper construction of which has puzzled all the politicians, and even its framers, for nearly six years. So far as our government and that of England are concerned, the matter is as far from solution as ever and were it not for some recent events in Central America, there might be grounds for apprehension that this Gordian knot of diplomacy could only be settled by the sword. But the two disputed points are in relation to the Bay Islands, which belong to Honduras, and the Mosquito territory, which is the property of Nicaragua. Honduras has sent a commissioner to negotiate for the retrocession of the Bay Islands, and the Rivas government is nego tiating with England for the purpose of resuming the sovereignty of Nicaragua over Mosquitia. The terms offered, and, we learn, accepted in part, are, that the Indians shall not be punished for any of their previous acts, and that the so-called King shall be placed on the same footing as the other Indian chiefs owing allegiance to the Nicaraguan republic. As neither the Bay Islands nor Mosquitia are of the slightest value to England compared with the trouble and expense they involve to the crown, we see no good reason why the matter should not be settled as above. England would not give up any of her pretensions or compromise her dig nity by making any concession to the United States, while we should be perfectly satisfied. The Monroe doctrine would be fully carried

out. So far as this government is concerned, the treaty is a humbug. It never should have been made. The idea of two Powers making a convention to regulate the internal affairs of another State is an absurdity that, if diplomacy had been founded upon common sense, never could have happened.

GOVERNOR WISE COMES TO THE RESCUE.-Some time ago, in an editorial notice of the unsatisfactory relations subsisting between John A. Washington, Esq., the proprietor of the Mount Vernon estate, and the fair and pa trictic members of the "Ladies' Association of the Union" for the purchase of said property, we suggested that they should at once appeal for the mediation of Governor Wise, of Virginia. The letter of the Governor, which we publish elsewhere in these columns, shows that the charming, talented and zealous first Vice Presidentess of the association has acted upon this hint; and the result is the recommenda tion to the society of a plan of operations from Governor Wise, at once simple, feasible and efficient, to compass the object desired. Upon the plan thus suggested, unless some better plan should be devised, we hope that the estimable ladies engaged in this sacred enterprise of making Mount Vernon the property of the public, will accordingly proceed afresh to business. Governor Wise tells us that Mr. Washington "wants the money;" and the Governor ought to know. Meantime, we renew another suggestion upon the subject, viz., that the Governor be requested to interpose his good offices to prevent the further destruction of the growing timber around the tomb of Washington for yet a year or two longer. Ladies, the Governor has spoken. He has defined the law, and the way is opened

before you. GRAND PARADE OF OUR CITIZEN SOLDURY .- There will be Second Brigade, under the command of General Yates, will drill and parade on Hamilton square, at eleven o'clock. The Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventy-fifth Reg ments will be on the ground. On the same day the Na tional Guard, Seventh Regiment, Col. Duryea, will make their first spring full dress parade, with Noll's full band. The line will form about two o'clock, in front of the City

The Washington Guard, Eleventh regiment, Cal. M. M. Van Beuren, will also make their first spring paradethe line to be formed at half-past one, on Washington square. This regiment is composed of the following com-penies:—Continental Guard, Montgomery Guard, City Guard, American Guard, City Rifles, Union Rifles, and a

The City Guard is to make their first regimental parade under the command of their newly elected cautain, N. B. La Bau, and it is expected that they will turn out more men than any other company in their regiment. The Monigomery Guard, Capt. Murphy, are detailed to escort the colors. Shelton's Band appear

in their new uniform with this regiment.

The Third Brigade, General Hall, will be ordered to Fast New York about the middle of June next, and it said that the Fourth Brigade will be placed under orders part of the same month. The Fourth Brigade consists the 19th, the 11th, the 12th and the 69th Regiments.

The new law compels the Generals to drill by brigade twice a year, and provides that the officers shall be sub ject to the same discipline.

City Intelligence.

THE MASONIC DIFFICULTIES IN NEW YORK .- A very well written pamphlet, under the title of "Free Masonry in New York; Its Troubles and Their Causes," has just been issued, having for its object the harmonizing of the lamentable difficulties which have impared the useful-

been issued, having for its object the barmonizing of the lamentable difficulties which have impared the usefulness and vigor of the fraternity in this city for such a length of time. It is bold and straightforward. The author starts with the motio, "Seriem est commist impair in meditir malus," which he afterwards fully writes up to. It contains a clear, though condensed, account of the various difficulties between the city and country members of the brotherhood. The following is the concluding clause, and furnishes a key to the rest of the book:—

Masons of New York, how long shall these things continue? Fow long shall the government of the noblest of human ineritations be left to the caprice of a cabai, and stuitified to the base uses of a sistonest lew? Answer these questions through the representatives of your city lodges. Sens such breaten to the Grand Lodge as will have, in their representative capacities, the nerves to enforce a peace, and the moral charscer to command respect. Let them, as must you, ast up to the letter as well as the spirit of Masonic law, in endeavoring to harmonies the troubles which so distress us. Use open and honest efforts to accomplish your ends; allow no intigue to tain your acts; and then, if the Grand Lodge of which you are members re use, under the dictates of a moral and unmasonie spirit to cease their bickerings, steffee and litigations, with draw from them. Let your first appeal be to God. Ask that He may direct you argish; and let your next be to the Masonic tribunsies of the world. If justice still holds her place within their portals, your acts will receive the high assection of their approval, and you will have the folly gratification of having redeemed our he oved institution from the baleful influences of anarchy, and the blights of divisit and discord.

This little pemphlet will be acceptable to the Masonic New York, and it is anxiously bound the access.

This little pemphlet will be acceptable to the Masons of New York, and it is anxiously hoped that at the communication of the Grand Lodge, in June, it will have some influence in settling the difficulties too long existing in the ancient and honorable order. "So mote it be."

RELIEF FOR THE CAPE DE VERDE ISLANDS—MEETING IN THE RELIEF FOR THE CAPE DE VERDE ISLANDS—MEETING IN THE SEVENTEUNTH WARD.—A meeting to sympathize with the starying inhabitants of the Cape de Verde Islands was held in the office of Mr. Joseph MoGuire, No. 86 Seventh street, on Friday evening, May 16, Mr. Thomas Wallace in the chair. When the meeting was organized several gentlemen expressed their warmest and most lively sympathy for the suffering Islanders. A committee was appointed to solicit the co-operation and secure the attendance of the friends of humanity at a meeting to be held in the same place on Tuesday evening, 20th inst, when a subscription list will be opened, and further steps taken to promote this most excellent and truly charitable object. After which the meeting adjourned.

Police Intelligence. Police Intelligence.

Correction.—We have been requested by Jadson Leonard, of No. 163 Canal street, to state that in the late case of compiracy against F. C. Bliss, of No. 195 Broadway, he was not a defendant, but was merely a witness against other parties. TED LATEST BDWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Very Important from Washington.
MR. CRAMPTON'S SUSPENSION POSTPONED—IMPORTANT DESPATCHES FROM THE BRITISH GOVERN MENT, ETC.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1856.

The report of Mr. Crampton's suspension is premature it not being actually true. It had been determined on and Mr. Crampton was to have been notified at one o'clock to-day; but the Executive was informed by Count Sarteges that the British express agent arrived this morning with a reply to Mr. Marcy's demand, and the subject was laid over till Monday, when it will be again before the Babinet. This is the true state of the case. It is understood that the British government dealine to recall Mr. Crampton.

General Cass, I understand, is preparing and will deiver an able speech in the Senate on Monday, sustaining and vindicating the administration in dismissing Mr Crampton. The fiat denial of the truth of Mr. Crampton's statement by Mesers. Fish, Crittenden and Clayton, has placed the British Minister in an unpleasant position and the various legations here censure him very much. Mr. Buchanan leaves for home on Tuesday.

The official notice usually published announcing the recognition of foreign representatives to this government has not yet been made in the case of the new Minister from Nicaragua, and the editorial columns of the Union

The Presidential Contest. VIRGINIA DELEGATES TO CINCINNATI.

RICHMOND, May 16, 1856.
A democratic convention to appoint delegates to Cincinnati for this district, Sixth, was held in this city today. James A. Seddon, of Powhatan, formerly member of Cengress from this district, and Henry L. Hopkins, of Chesterfield, were appointed. Seddon is for the Hunter, and Hopkins for the Buchanan convention. After a long Sedden made a lorg speech.

News from Kansas. WARRANT ISSUED FOR THE ARREST OF GOVERNOR ROBINSON.

The Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writes that Gov. Stanzon has sent an express to Lexington, Mo., with the papers necessary for the arrest and return of Mr. Robinson. The Committee of Investigation are in session at Leavenworth. It is understood that Mr. Oliver will present a minority report when the committee return to Washington.

THE PAPERS OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

CHICAGO, May 17, 1856.

A letter from Kausas, dated 9th inst., states that the Missourians having threatened to destroy the testimony taken before the Investigating Committee, sealed pack sges of the proceedings, up to the time of the departure of Mr. Robinson, were placed in charge of that gentleman for Washington. These despatches have not been discovered in possession of Mr. R. at Lexington—his wife, at his request, having proceeded with them after his arrest. Had it not been for this, she would have remaine i with her nusband.

Liability of Telegraph Compar

MONTREAL, May 17, 1856.
The paragraph going the rounds of the newspapers to the effect that a floor merchant in Hamilton had obtained \$3,000 damages against the Montreal Telegraph Company, in an action for an erroneous despatch, is utterly untrue. The verdict in that case was given in favor of the Company, together with the costs of the suit.

The Burning of the St. Louis Hospital. St. Louis, May 16, 1856.

There were ninety-six patients in the hospital yester day, when the building took fire, but, with one exception, all were saved. The building cost \$100,000; the in the United States Marine Hospital, county farm.

Fire in Burlington, Vt.

BURLINGTON, Vt., May 17, 1856.
The steam saw planing mill in this city, owned by Messrs. H. N. Ballard & Brothers, was consumed by fire this morning. Loss, including lumber, about \$13,000; in-

Death of a Member of Congress.

St. Louis, May 16, 1856. Hon. John G. Miller, member of Congress from the Fifth district of Missouri, died at his residence on Sun

Arrival of the Knoxville at Savannah SAVANNAH, May 17, 1856.

The United States mail steamship Knoxville, from New York, has arrived at this port.

CHARLESTON, May 17, 1856. The steamship Marlon, from New York, arrived here at four o'clock this (caturday) morning.

Markets.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA May 17, 1856.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 5's. 8334; Reading, 4934; Long Island, 1334; Morris Canal, 1334; Pennsylvania Railroad, 4734.

Sales 13,400 bushels barley, at \$1 25 for State four rowed, and \$1 28 for Canadian. by railway; \$1 22 for four rowed, and the balance, 8,500 bushels, all two rowed, on private terms.

New Orleans, May 16, 1856.

The sales of cotten to-day add up 2,000 bales, at 1036c a 1036. On bales. The receipts up to the present time are 510,000 bales in excess of those of last year. Stock on hand, 109,000 bales. Coffee—sales of 7,500 bags at 1036c.

The Arrest of Roomen.

[From the St. Louis Republican, May 13.]

The steamer Star of the West arrived at this port yesterday morning from Kansas. She left that town on Saturday, and from passeegers on beard we have the following account of occurrences on the boat and at Lexington.

On Saturday morning, about 7 o'clock, among other passeegers who came on board, was Charles Rebinson, the bogus Governor of the State of Kansas, with his family. He was recognized by Captain James H. Adams, of Clay county, who gave isformation that Robinson was fleeing from the Territory, in consequence of an indictment having been found against him for treason by the Grand Jury of the United States District Court. During the passage Rubinson kept his room, generally, with his family.

Grand Jury of the United States District Court. During the passage Rubinson kept his room, generally, with his family.

At Lexington Gen. Shields, Mr. Sawyer, and a number of the most respectable citizens of that place, came on board the Star of the West upon her landing, and called upon the captain to know whether Robinson was a gentleman snewering togithat name. Captain Parkinson, of the beat, andgMr. Barnard, of Baltimore, immediately had an interview with Robinson and told him of the presence of the committee, and of the grounds of their action—that he was fiseling from the Territory, to avoid the indictment which had been found against him for treason, and that they intended to arrest him. He said, in explanation, that he learned from one of the Grand Jury that an attempt had been made to first a bill against him, but that it had failed. This did not satisfy the committee, and Robinson then proposed that the cliticens of Lexington should send a committee with him to St. Louis, where the facts could be ascertained. But they were determined that he should go no further, and upon the persuasion of the Captain and Mr. Barnard he agreed to submit and go with them to the town. He was offered the choice of the City Hotel, or rooms at the private residence of Mr. Sawyer, and chose the latter.

It is also stated that the committee agreed to send a special messenger to Kansas, to ascertain whether an inclotment had been found against him, and if not that all the expenses of his detention should be paid.

We are informed that there was no violence or hard language used towards Robinson at any time during these proceedings. The information upon which Gen. Shields and other citizens acted was communicated by Captain Adams, who is an old citizen of Clay county.

The following is Mrs. Robinson's statement of the arrest:—

Adams, who is an old citizen of Clay county.

The following is Mrs. Robinson's statement of the arrest:

St. Louis, May 12, 1856.

As Gov. Robinson and myself were passing down the Miscouri river, on our way to St. Louis and further east upon affairs of business, we were taken off the best at Lexington at the instigation of lawless men, they pretending that Governor Robinson was fleeing from an indictment. He assured the gestlemen, some eight or ten in number, who gathered about our stateroom door, opening upon the guard, that such was not the case; that he had heard of no indictment; that his whereabout, whether in Lawrence or elsewhere, was at all times known; that if the Marshal had desired to serve such a process upon him, he could have easily done so, and he should have offered no resistance. He told them, also, that he would never think to escape from an indictment for any political offence, and had he been doing so of all places he would have avoided the Missouri river and Lexington. Upon the statement of the gentleman that the delay in consenting to leave the boat, as the crowd had found the bar and were drinking freely, only added to Gov. Robinson's danger of personal violence, he said, "Let me see the crowd, and I can shortly convince them that I am not running from an arrest; then I can continue on my journey." To which the reply was given to the effect that he would be in immediate danger of mob violence. It was also insisted upon, as a means of safety, that we pass out upon the guard in leaving the boat, while the exasperated people, a "casho full" of them, should be unaware of our departure. A car-

risge was in resdiness to take us to the town. We were quartered in the house of a Mr. Rawyer, who kindly offered his home as a place of safety, the night guest about the heuse alone reminding us of the fact that Governor R. was a prisener. I emitted to mention in its prepar place that he gestlemen, upon first coming to the state room, said they had been talking with the crowd for Meten minutes, trying to persuade then to leave the boat, but that none would be satisfied unless he remanued in Lexingtion until they occud learn whether an indictment was out against him, while others cried, "Drag him out." To Governor R.'s suggestion that if he was running away from street, he could see no ground for another State to interfere, one of the gentlemen replied, "he did not wish to get into an argument," &c. Gov. R. is retained a prisorer, while I am allowed to pass on.

I make this statement that the true state of the casemay be known.

SARA T. D. ROBINSON.

Personal Intelligence.

The United States mail steamer Hermann, which sailed yesterday for Bremen via Southampton, carried 305 pasyestercay for Bremen via Southampton, carried 300 pas-sengers. This is the largest number of cabin passengers that ever sailed from this port for Europe. The popularity of this line is daily increasing.

The Brazilian Minister to the United States, the Mexi-can Minister to the United States, and the Nitaraguan Minister to the United States, and the Nitaraguan Minister to the United States, with their suites and fami-lies, are at the Metropoitan Hotel.

At the Metropolitin Hotel.

ARRIVALS.

At the Metropolitin Hotel-Gov. John Big'er and family, CaMornie: Hr. Joseph Rewcomer, Marviavd; Jose de Garay,
M. F. candrón, Mexico; A. S. Seaman, Washington; Charles D.
Gibson, Buffsle; Gen. B. S.; orr, San Francisco; Hon. D. C.
Judron, Ogdensburg; Judge Col. Hartford; Rev. C. Van Reusrelaer, Burlington; Dr. P. L. Del Rio, Mexico; Col. George A.
Jobrson, Oslifornia; Augustin Vijil, Nicaraguan Minister; Dr.
From. Accession.

and Join the sterage.

From Savanneb, in the steamship Augusta—Miss K & Turnure, Mrs J Cisby, Mr B McAllister, Miss Tanjor, Sur Geycher, A Price, Mass Pierce, B T Wilktun, Mrs Ames Pisher, O R addwin, Miss Gass, H S Lawrence, Misser, I awrerce, Mrs Wesver and two children, C J Bardist, Mrs Petrie, Miss Petrie Mrs Petrie, Mrs Jeckins, A B Gordon, Mrs PO Vyer, Mrs P B Pendergrast, Mrs M O Wyer, K S Tipton, lady, injant children and nurse, Miss Pointer.

Williams. From Baracos, in schr Mountain Eagle—W Osweil.

Katewian, J.B. Rvan and 48 in the steerage.

From Port au Prince in bark Clara Windars—H. Chance, J. Pwilliam.

From Baracon, in schr Mountsin Eagle—W Osweil.

DEF ARTURES.

For Bremen and Southampton in the steemahlp Hermann—Mr John Rhett, Charleston; Mr. Albt Rhett, do: Mr. Chas D. Mr. Charleston; Mr. Albt Rhett, do: Mr. Chas D. Mr. Charleston; Mr. Albt Rhett, do: Mr. Chas D. Mr. Charleston; Mr. Albt Rhett, do: Mr. Chas D. Mr. Charleston; Mr. Albt Rhett, do: Mr. Charleston; Mr. Charlesto

York, Sister Alexia. New York, Mr Gonbard, Rew York, Robest Loainzki, New York; H E Langrain, New York—Total, 368.

For Gissgow, in steamship Edinburg—James McKechnie and wife, F York; Jss Fómiston, wife and infant, Srooklyn; Miss Henrietta Bord, Brooklyn; Mrs Gordon and Rhan, B Y; Wm Rwing, Mobile B Simpson, N York; Mrs E I Fasterton and Schidrer; Mrs Esphurn, Brooklyn; Miss O Harland, Miss O Luxion, S York; J Mischell, Giasgow; Robt Ferrie, Hamilton, C Uxion, S York; J Mischell, Giasgow; Robt Ferrie, Hamilton, C W; W W Tourg, W H Draper, M J. Jas Hav, Thos Hay, F Y; Mrs & A Wilson, Chreimatti; Mrs McDenald, Hamilton, C W; W M Young, W H Draper, M J. Joaidwell, A Ramblo and wile. S Y; Ferrimand Jordi, M Y; J A. Long, A W tong; A W Gordon, Wm Sooti, M Y; J W F Grr Rashille; J Patten, S G Patten, Toronco; Dr Bentendorff, H W Frazil, F Y; Miss Maris Irring, Srocklyn; Miss Wadell, Morpeth, O w; John McGlasben, N Y; W A McKurrey, M D, St I Iouis; A. Dett and wife. New York; Mrs Habiles, do; Mr Shimor and wife. Hamilton; Mrs Carruthers, Miss Ellion, G Georgesiede, Bremes; Miss B Young, N; Mrs Mollen, do; Mr Shimor and wife. Hamilton; Mrs Carruthers, Miss Ellion, Growth, Mrs Thos Highelt, 3 chi'dren and murse, NY; Olion and Huir, wife ard child, NY; Wrs Issae Gitmore, Miss Gitmore, Miss Gitmore, Mrs Hose Highelt, 3 chi'dren and murse, NY; Mrs McUlen, do; Mr Shimor and wife. New Bediord; P Rowan and wife, New Hollen, Schiller, Mrs McMarrey, C A Girdidge and sile, New Heddorf; P Rowan and wife, Peden, Rash Ellion, Mrs Hose Haway, I Sab Hamilton, Oassda. Total—St. A Girdidge and sile, New Bediord; P Rowan and wife, Peden, Rash Ellion, Mrs Robert, Mrs Jass Hamilton, Oassda. Total—St. A Girdidge and sile, New Bediord; P Rowan and wife, Peden, Rash Ellion, Mrs Hose Recoley, H W Jasse Roma, Mrs Rob F Praser and Wic, Mittin, Wis; Jas Hamilton, Oassda. Total—St. A Girdidge and sile, New Bediord; P Rowan and Wife, New Hellen, Shimore, Mrs Rob F Praser and Jady, Mrs Roben, Wife Rash Reconders, Wife Rowan, Mrs Rob F Praser and S

and done, Miss M. Baldwin and J. H. Eustace—18 in the steerage.
For Charleston per steemer James Adgar—G. Zarenolin.
Dr. J. F. Griggen, A. S. Parcons and servant, S. E. Gnild,
T. King, A. S. Lond, J. R. N. Coffin, J. W. Lewis, F. Bowman;
J. W. Sprague J. Klinck, S. Vozenta. D. R. M. Curry, Mr.
Grebam and lady, Miss Murden, Mrs. Murden and chi'd B. J.
Andorson and lady, S. A. Lievenson, R. A. Shupson, L. W.
Ransym, R. C. Lesh, J. Ketty, M. A. Chountle, C. J. Milrov,
C. R. Carsells, D. D. Zaylor, A. B. Campbell, T. Davis, J. W.
Caldwell, Capi. Coste, U. S. N., Miss Costo—and 21 in the steerage.

Obstuary.

The Shreveport (I.a.) Gazette, of the 24th inst., says:—
We have to record this week the death of probably the
oldest man in Louisians, the old black man Jim, usually
known as Dr. Jim. He died on Saturday morning, the
19th inst., sged 124 years, 3 months and 25 days. He
was born December 24, 1761. In Fredericksburg, Va., as
the slave of Capt. John Carter, who served as an officer
during the revolutionary war. Jim was the body servant
of Capt. Carter and others through the whole period of
the revolution; was well acquainted with Gen. Washington, and most of the other distinguished generals of the
war; was at Yorktown, and witnessed the last decisive
struggle for independence.

Political Intelligence.

The Know Nothing party in Arkansas have nominated James Yell for Governor of that state.

Wm. Douglass (whig) of Cooper county, Missouri, was announced as a candirate for Congress in the Fifth district. He is opposed by Gen. Thos. L. Price, self neminated; and Sam. H. Woodsen, the nominee or the Americans. The democrats have nominated Major John S. Phelps for re-election to Congress.

Hon. A. B. Greenwood, the present member, has been renominated for Congress by the democrats is the Second district of Arkansas.

olistrict of Arhanas.

FLOOD AND LOSS OF LIFE IN TENNESSEE.—The Nashvills Bunner, of the 10th, describes the late floods in that vicinity as altrgether unprecedented. Numerous mills, sheep, cattle and other property were sweet away, and at Lynnsville the creek running through the town rose so suddenly as to sweep away the house of Mr. Richardson, with his family in it. The wreck, after drifting about a mile, kedged against a tree, and Mr. R. and his wife were recause. Their three children were drowned. An overseer and a negro periabed in the same neighborhood. At Lebanon the town was so inundated that several families had to leave their residences. The freshet has no parallel in the history of that region since its settlement.

TERRIBLE STORM AT HERNANDO, MISS.—Two PERSONS, AND PROBABLY MORE, KILLED.—A gentleman, just from Hernando, informs us that a storm visited that place night before last, and was one of the most terrible ever known in that vicinity. Houses were unroafed and trees blown over. A wagoner, who was encamped near that place, was killed by a falling tree. We have not heard his name. A segro, belonging to Mr. Oliver, was killed by a falling house. Our informant, who left very early in the morning, informs us that several other persons were reported to have been killed, and a considerable amount of property damaged.—Memphis Engle, May 1.